



## CORONAVIRUS SARS-COV-2 CORONAVIRUS AND PREGNANCY. MODERN VIEWS

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**Relevance:** Having appeared in China, the new SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus quickly spread around the world. Pregnant women are considered patients with risk factors for developing a severe complicated course of acute respiratory viral infections and influenza, but currently only a small number of studies have been published covering the features of the course of COVID-19 – the disease caused by the new SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus – in pregnant women and newborns.

The purpose of this review was to search for and analyze publications dealing with the features of the course of COVID-19 in pregnant women and newborns. Apparently, pregnancy and childbirth do not worsen the course of COVID-19, but the presence of COVID-19, on the contrary, can worsen the course of pregnancy: cause respiratory distress syndrome, lead to premature birth and miscarriage. Currently, there is no evidence of intrauterine transmission of COVID-19 from mother to fetus through the placenta, as well as mother-to-child transmission through maternal breast milk. A large number of temporary recommendations for managing pregnant women with COVID-19 have been published..

**Purpose of the study.** Identify the risks that will preclude the course of pregnancy.

**Materials and methods of research:** Materials for the study in this paper are numerous works of scientists on the impact of COVID-19 on pregnancy and the postpartum period. Publications on COVID-19 were analyzed. The research carried out in this area is considered. Analysis and generalization have become the methods used in this paper.

**Research results:** Currently, a large number of studies are being conducted on the impact of coronavirus on pregnancy. Scientists have concluded that the probability of vertical transmission from mother to child is negligible [11]. In practice, there are cases of infection of children immediately after childbirth, but experts came to the opinion that this could have occurred through the air in the operating room, due to contact of the newborn with a patient or with an asymptomatic virus carrier [14, ]. As a preventive measure, to prevent infection of the child, many believe that it and the infected mother should be separated [15]. Currently, there is no evidence that pregnant women are more likely to have complications from COVID-19 than others, on the contrary, foreign scientists cite statistics according to which 85% of them have a mild form of the disease [17]. This is explained by the age of the patients, less than 40, and there is also an assumption that the hormonal background has a beneficial effect on the course of the disease [18]. At the same time, in some countries, the death rate of newborns from mothers suffering from coronavirus infection is quite high. For example, in the UK, the mortality rate is 1%, in China-2.4 %. [19;]. This indicates that this issue is not fully understood and needs further research. Most often, infected pregnant women complain of coughing, high fever, and diarrhea [21]. An asymptomatic course of the disease can be dangerous for a woman with the development of pneumonia. Chinese scientists have conducted studies according to which there is a possibility that COVID-19 can cause premature birth and the development of distress syndrome in the fetus[12]

**Conclusions:** COVID-19 is an infection that affects all segments of the population, including pregnant women. According to the conducted studies, coronavirus does not worsen the course of pregnancy, but such patients should be monitored, there is a possibility of rapid development of a critical condition [13]. More attention should be paid to pregnant women who have chronic diseases, since together with infection, they can negatively affect the health of the mother and child [14]. Also, we should not forget

that the pandemic is a stress factor for pregnant women, which can negatively affect the condition of both mother and child [15].

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